

Charity registration number 1073061

Company registration number 03641012 (England and Wales)

KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	Mr Pesach Neiman Mr M I Lorincz	(Appointed 1 December 2023)
Charity number	1073061	
Company number	03641012	
Registered office	121 Clapton Common London England E5 9AB	
Auditor	Glazers 843 Finchley Road NW11 8NA	
Accountants	Precision Ltd 32 Castlewood Road London N16 6DW	
Bankers	Virgin Money UK 177 Bothwell Street G2 7ER	

KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

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KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

The trustees present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2024.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements and comply with the charity's governing document, the Companies Act 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (effective 1 January 2019).

Objectives and activities

The charity's objectives are to advance the Jewish faith by the provision of a place of worship, and to advance education in accordance with the tenets and doctrines of the Jewish faith.

The trustees have paid due regard to guidance issued by the Charity Commission in deciding what activities the charity should undertake.

Achievements and performance

The Charity has continued to provide and maintain a place of worship for the local Jewish Community. There are no restrictions as to who can attend.

In the year under review the charity generated income of £434,798 (2023: £648,019) and incurred expenses of £462,596 (2023: £542,713) resulting in net outgoing resources of £27,798.

Financial review

As at 30 September 2024 the Charity had £11,000 Restricted funds and £3,364,849 Unrestricted Funds, of which the free reserves are £311,336.

It is the policy of the charity that unrestricted funds which have not been designated for a specific use should be maintained at a level equivalent to between two and three month's expenditure. The trustees consider that reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a significant drop in funding, they will be able to continue the charity's current activities while consideration is given to ways in which additional funds may be raised.

The trustees have assessed the major risks to which the charity is exposed, and are satisfied that systems are in place to mitigate exposure to the major risks.

Plans for future periods

The charity plans to continue to maintain the place of worship and fund its activities for the foreseeable future subject to satisfactory income.

Structure, governance and management

The charity is a company limited by guarantee and is governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association.

The trustees, who are also the directors for the purpose of company law, and who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:

Mr Benjamin Goldberg (Resigned 1 December 2023)

Mr Pesach Neiman

Mr M I Lorincz (Appointed 1 December 2023)

KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

All new trustees are subject to trustee induction training which includes an understanding of the content of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, their legal obligations under Charity Act and Company Law, the organisational structure of charity and the recent financial performance of the charity. Trustees are encouraged to attend appropriate external training events which enhance their knowledge and skill thereby improving the performance of their role.

The trustees administer the day to day running of the charity.

None of the trustees has any beneficial interest in the company. All of the trustees are members of the company and guarantee to contribute £1 in the event of a winding up.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Glazers be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the trustees has confirmed that there is no information of which they are aware which is relevant to the audit, but of which the auditor is unaware. They have further confirmed that they have taken appropriate steps to identify such relevant information and to establish that the auditor is aware of such information.

The trustees' report was approved by the Board of Trustees.

.....
Mr Pesach Neiman
Trustee

.....
Mr M I Lorincz
Trustee

Date:

KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

The trustees, who are also the directors of Kahal Imrei Chaim Limited for the purpose of company law, are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company Law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kahal Imrei Chaim Limited (the 'charity') for the year ended 30 September 2024 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 30 September 2024 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the financial statements is inconsistent in any material respect with the trustees' report; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE TRUSTEES OF KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees' responsibilities, the trustees, who are also the directors of the charity for the purpose of company law, are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below. In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

- 1) Enquiries of management concerning the charity's policies and procedures relating to:
 - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
 - the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- 2) Discussions among the engagement team regarding how and when fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE TRUSTEES OF KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the charity operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act and the Charities Act 2011 .

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the charity's ability to operate or avoid a material penalty.

As a result of performing the above, we did not identify any key audit matters related to the potential risk of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- Reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- Enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- Reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.
- In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members, and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

We note that our audit is not primarily designed to detect non-compliance with laws and regulations and the Trustees and other management are responsible for such internal control as the Trustees and other management of the Charity determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to errors or fraud, including compliance with laws and regulations. Additionally, owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Glazers

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditor

Glazers is eligible for appointment as auditor of the charity by virtue of its eligibility for appointment as auditor of a company under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2024 £	Restricted funds 2024 £	Total 2024 £	Unrestricted funds 2023 £
<u>Income from:</u>					
Donations and legacies	3	268,858	20,000	288,858	494,279
Charitable activities	4	8,509	-	8,509	24,876
Investments	5	137,431	-	137,431	128,864
Total income		414,798	20,000	434,798	648,019
<u>Expenditure on:</u>					
Raising funds	6	2,073	-	2,073	543
Charitable activities	7	451,523	9,000	460,523	542,170
Total expenditure		453,596	9,000	462,596	542,713
Net (expenditure)/income for the year/ Net movement in funds		(38,798)	11,000	(27,798)	105,306
Fund balances at 1 October 2023		3,403,647	-	3,403,647	3,298,341
Fund balances at 30 September 2024		3,364,849	11,000	3,375,849	3,403,647

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

The statement of financial activities also complies with the requirements for an income and expenditure account under the Companies Act 2006.

KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

	Notes	2024 £	£	2023 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	13	2,199,361		2,213,131	
Investment property	14	1,176,868		1,176,868	
			3,376,229		3,389,999
Current assets					
Debtors	15	104,871		98,144	
Cash at bank and in hand		271,859		345,048	
			376,730		443,192
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(65,394)		(65,228)	
Net current assets			311,336		377,964
Total assets less current liabilities			3,687,565		3,767,963
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18	(311,716)		(364,316)	
Net assets			3,375,849		3,403,647
Income funds					
Restricted funds			11,000		-
Unrestricted funds			3,364,849		3,403,647
			3,375,849		3,403,647

KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

The company is entitled to the exemption from the audit requirement contained in section 477 of the Companies Act 2006, for the year ended 30 September 2024, although an audit has been carried out under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements under the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on

.....
Mr Pesach Neiman
Trustee

.....
Mr M I Lorincz
Trustee

Company registration number 03641012

KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

	Notes	2024 £	£	2023 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash absorbed by operations	21		(157,827)		(16,726)
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(1,193)		(52,799)	
Investment income received		137,431		128,864	
Net cash generated from investing activities			136,238		76,065
Financing activities					
Repayment of bank loans		(51,600)		(50,002)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(51,600)		(50,002)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents			(73,189)		9,337
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			345,048		335,711
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			271,859		345,048

KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

Kahal Imrei Chaim Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 121 Clapton Common, London, E5 9AB, England.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the charity's governing document, the Companies Act 2006, FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Charities SORP "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (effective 1 January 2019). The charity is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors as to how they may be used. The purposes and uses of the restricted funds are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Endowment funds are subject to specific conditions by donors that the capital must be maintained by the charity.

1.4 Income

Income is recognised when the charity is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received.

Cash donations are recognised on receipt. Other donations are recognised once the charity has been notified of the donation, unless performance conditions require deferral of the amount. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation.

Legacies are recognised on receipt or otherwise if the charity has been notified of an impending distribution, the amount is known, and receipt is expected. If the amount is not known, the legacy is treated as a contingent asset.

KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to transfer economic benefit to a third party, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement, and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Expenditure is classified by activity. The costs of each activity are made up of the total of direct costs and shared costs, including support costs involved in undertaking each activity. Direct costs attributable to a single activity are allocated directly to that activity. Shared costs which contribute to more than one activity and support costs which are not attributable to a single activity are apportioned between those activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources. Central staff costs are allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges are allocated on the portion of the asset's use.

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses, with the exception of the Freehold Land which is measured at fair value and not depreciated.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	25% RBM
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the statement of financial activities.

1.7 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties applying the fair value model.

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the charity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.10 Financial instruments

The charity has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the charity's balance sheet when the charity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the charity's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.11 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the charity is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the charity's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements made by the directors in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are as follows.

Property valuation

The valuation of the charity's investment property is subject to a degree of uncertainty, as the value depends on various factors including the nature of the property, its location and expected future net rental values, market yields and comparable market transactions, and particularly in times of market volatility.

KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3 Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total Unrestricted funds	
	2024	2024	2024	2023
	£	£	£	£
Donations and gifts	268,858	-	268,858	484,279
Grants	-	20,000	20,000	10,000
	<u>268,858</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>288,858</u>	<u>494,279</u>

The restricted grant relates to an amount received to provide a Daily hot lunch service and a Peer support advocacy program.

4 Charitable activities

	Charitable Income	Charitable Income
	2024	2023
	£	£
Income from Mikvah	<u>8,509</u>	<u>24,876</u>

5 Investments

	Unrestricted funds	Unrestricted funds
	2024	2023
	£	£
Rental income	136,492	127,665
Interest receivable	939	1,199
	<u>137,431</u>	<u>128,864</u>

6 Raising funds

	Unrestricted funds	Unrestricted funds
	2024	2023
	£	£
<u>Fundraising and publicity</u>		
Advertising	-	543
Investment management costs	<u>2,073</u>	<u>-</u>

KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

6 Raising funds

(Continued)

2,073	543
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7 Charitable activities

	Charitable Expenditure 2024 £	Charitable Expenditure 2023 £
Staff costs	53,928	22,181
Depreciation and impairment	14,963	19,553
Operating costs of synagogue	257,159	219,476
Management of the Mikvah	7,057	11,735
Relief of Poverty	10,510	-
	343,617	272,945
Grant funding of activities (see note 8)	100,941	248,161
Share of support costs (see note 9)	7,889	11,036
Share of governance costs (see note 9)	8,076	10,028
	460,523	542,170
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	451,523	542,170
Restricted funds	9,000	-
	460,523	542,170

KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

8 Grants payable

	Charitable Expenditure 2024 £
Grants to institutions:	
CMA Community Nursery	7,750
Ezer Mikoidesh Foundation	5,000
Ezer Viznitz Foundation	15,356
Friends of Beis Soroh Schneirer	11,000
Massicot West Limited	5,000
Other	6,425
	<hr/> 50,531
Grants to individuals	50,410
	<hr/> <hr/> 100,941
-	

9 Support costs

	Support costs £	Governance costs £	2024 £	Support costs £	Governance costs £	2023 £
Staff costs	7,372	-	7,372	9,984	-	9,984
Office Costs	517	-	517	1,052	-	1,052
Audit fees	-	1,200	1,200	-	1,200	1,200
Accountancy	-	5,460	5,460	-	7,680	7,680
Legal and professional	-	367	367	-	301	301
Bank charges	-	1,049	1,049	-	847	847
	<hr/> 7,889	<hr/> 8,076	<hr/> 15,965	<hr/> 11,036	<hr/> 10,028	<hr/> 21,064
Analysed between Charitable activities	<hr/> 7,889	<hr/> 8,076	<hr/> 15,965	<hr/> 11,036	<hr/> 10,028	<hr/> 21,064

Governance costs includes payments to the auditors of £1,200 (2023- £1,200) for audit fees.

10 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the charity during the year.

KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

11 Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2024 Number	2023 Number
	8	5

Employment costs

	2024 £	2023 £
Wages and salaries	61,300	32,165

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was more than £60,000.

12 Taxation

The charity is exempt from tax on income and gains falling within section 505 of the Taxes Act 1988 or section 252 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 to the extent that these are applied to its charitable objects.

13 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 October 2023	2,154,470	152,763	2,307,233
Additions	-	1,193	1,193
At 30 September 2024	2,154,470	153,956	2,308,426
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 October 2023	-	94,102	94,102
Depreciation charged in the year	-	14,963	14,963
At 30 September 2024	-	109,065	109,065
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2024	2,154,470	44,891	2,199,361
At 30 September 2023	2,154,470	58,661	2,213,131

The Freehold land and building is held at fair value which is determined by the trustees based on their understanding of the property market and the specific property concerned, derived from recent comparable transactions on the market. The historical cost is £1,927,239.

KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

14 Investment property

	2024 £
Fair value	
At 1 October 2023 and 30 September 2024	1,176,868

The fair value of the investment property is determined by the trustees based on their understanding of the property market and the specific property concerned, derived from recent comparable transactions on the market.

The historical cost is £543,128.

The Trustees have reviewed the valuation of the charity's property and are satisfied that the value at the Balance Sheet date was not less than the amount at which it is stated in the Balance Sheet.

15 Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	98,235	97,194
Other debtors	6,636	950
	<u>104,871</u>	<u>98,144</u>

16 Loans and overdrafts

	2024 £	2023 £
Bank loans	363,216	414,816
Payable within one year	51,500	50,500
Payable after one year	<u>311,716</u>	<u>364,316</u>

The long-term loans are secured by fixed charges over the company's freehold properties.

17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2024 £	2023 £
Bank loans	16	51,500	50,500
Trade creditors		7,650	8,724
Other creditors		4	4
Accruals and deferred income		6,240	6,000
		<u>65,394</u>	<u>65,228</u>

KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

18 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2024 £	2023 £
Bank loans	16	311,716	364,316

19 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds 2024 £	Restricted funds 2024 £	Total Unrestricted funds 2024 £	2023 £
Fund balances at 30 September 2024 are represented by:				
Tangible assets	2,199,361	-	2,199,361	2,213,131
Investment properties	1,176,868	-	1,176,868	1,176,868
Current assets/(liabilities)	300,336	11,000	311,336	377,964
Long term liabilities	(311,716)	-	(311,716)	(364,316)
	<u>3,364,849</u>	<u>11,000</u>	<u>3,375,849</u>	<u>3,403,647</u>

20 Related party transactions

During the year the charity received donations of £6,130 from one of the trustees and £2,600 from a company which one of the trustees is also a director. There were no other disclosable related party transactions during the year.

21 Cash generated from operations

	2024 £	2023 £
(Deficit)/surplus for the year	(27,798)	105,306
Adjustments for:		
Investment income recognised in statement of financial activities	(137,431)	(128,864)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	14,963	19,553
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in debtors	(6,727)	(15,449)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(834)	2,728
Cash absorbed by operations	<u>(157,827)</u>	<u>(16,726)</u>

KAHAL IMREI CHAIM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

22 Analysis of changes in net (debt)/funds

	At 1 October 2023 £	Cash flows £	At 30 September 2024 £
Cash at bank and in hand	345,048	(73,189)	271,859
Loans falling due within one year	(50,500)	(1,000)	(51,500)
Loans falling due after more than one year	(364,316)	52,600	(311,716)
	<u>(69,768)</u>	<u>(21,589)</u>	<u>(91,357)</u>